N.I.B. BULLETINS
No. 4.

A HANDBOOK
ON THE
DEAF-BLIND.

Price 6d.

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AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND
15 WEST 16th STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10011

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THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND gratefully acknowledges the collaboration of the Rev. ALBERT SMITH, Chaplain-Superintendent Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, with Miss MARY THOMAS its Information Officer, in the compilation of the Handbook.

A HANDBOOK ON THE DEAF-BLIND.

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HANDBOOK ON THE DEAF BLIND.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREWORD.

SINCE the Handbook was printed in 1932 there has been some progress made with regard to the proposals, noted on page 5, to establish special Committees in the areas of the Counties Associations for the Blind, so that workers for the blind and deaf can confer together in the interests of the deaf-blind.

A central Consultative Committee has been formed. There are active Regional Committees in the Northern, North-Western, Midland, and Eastern Counties, and it is hoped that further Regional Committees will be formed in due course.

Through the Counties Associations for the Blind, arrangements have been made for obtaining comprehensive information on the deaf-blind throughout the country. When the facts have been obtained, it is hoped that effective means may be found to meet the peculiar needs of these specially handicapped people.

The Welfare of the Deaf-Blind.*

The Welfare of the Blind.

The system of blind welfare in England and Wales as now established is reasonably complete. Throughout infancy, childhood, adolescence, adult life, and old age, the blind are cared for by the combined effort of the State, the local authority, and voluntary agencies ; special educational methods, vocational training, employment in sheltered workshops or under home workers' schemes, the provision of embossed literature, and the care of unemployables—all these in some measure mitigate the handicap of blindness.

The Welfare of the Deaf.

For the deaf a good deal less is done, probably because it is generally felt that from an industrial standpoint the deaf can compete with the normal worker on more nearly equal terms. The State provides special educational facilities for the deaf up to the age of sixteen, but when schooldays are over they receive no further special assistance, and merely share with the normal citizen in such benefits as social legislation may confer. But in view of their special difficulties and abnormal isolation, even when they have learned to lip-read, and have good command of language (a condition far from being general, in spite of improved educational facilities) it has been found essential for voluntary effort to come forward to help them.

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* Throughout the Handbook, reference is made for convenience to the deaf-blind, but it should be remembered that the blind who from early years have been totally deaf might perhaps be more accurately described as the blind-deaf, in that their deafness has an effect on their mentality which makes it in many respects the major handicap ; for the proper understanding of such cases the co-operation of a worker for the deaf is essential.

Societies and missions in various parts of the country exist to give the deaf those social contacts, educational advantages, and that physical, mental, and spiritual development without which their lives would be unbearably lonely and stunted. In London, where the work is highly developed by the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, it includes the provision of extended religious and secular instruction for the deaf after they have left school, home visiting, help in finding employment, relief in distress, the provision of clubs and social gatherings, and interpretation at lectures, in times of business difficulty, on legal occasions, or where friction arises between the deaf and the hearing.

In the National Institute for the Deaf we have a body that seeks to serve as a clearing-house, in order that eventually adequate services may be available everywhere for the help of the deaf; the National Institute has (in addition to the Scottish Association for the Deaf, which is affiliated to it) Counties Associations in London and the Home Counties, the North, the Midlands, the East and West of England, whose object it is to carry out the general aims of the organisation, by linking up all voluntary agencies and statutory bodies in the area " for consultation and united action."

The Welfare of the Deaf-Blind.

It appears then that the blind are adequately cared for under present schemes, and the deaf looked after by the devoted efforts of voluntary organisations, so far as the limited financial resources of these, and the large areas to be covered, will allow.

But those unfortunate enough to be both deaf and blind present a further problem. In view of their blindness, they are, with few exceptions, properly cared for from a financial point of view, as it is the duty of the local authority, either directly or through its accredited agents in the form of voluntary associations, to see that their material needs are met. But the

satisfaction of a man's physical need is but the beginning, and not the end, of his social welfare ; when he has a roof over his head, food in his cupboard, and clothes on his back, the task of helping him to satisfy his equally pressing mental, moral, and spiritual hunger can begin. It is a task that is fraught with peculiar difficulties in the case of the deaf-blind, and it has therefore been proposed to establish special Committees in the areas of the Counties Associations for the Blind (which approximate pretty closely to the areas of the Counties Associations for the Deaf) so that representative workers for the deaf and blind can confer together in the interests of the deaf-blind, and give to the needs of that particularly isolated group the specialised attention they require.

Number of the Deaf-Blind.

A recent enquiry into the number of deaf-blind persons in England and Wales has shown a total of 2,803. Of these, 2,443 or about 87 per cent. are over 40 years of age, and 2,179 or 78 per cent. over 50. That there are only 43 persons under 21 known to be deaf-blind, and none, so far as can be ascertained, under 5, throughout the whole of England and Wales, is a fact that augurs well for the future.

Main Types of the Deaf-Blind.

In the main then, the problem is one that is largely concerned with the elderly, living alone, with family or friends, or in institutions. They may be divided into three groups:—

(1) The blind who are partially deaf.
(2) The deaf-blind with normal speech.
(3) The deaf-blind who are also dumb.

The Blind who are Partially Deaf.

This first class consists of the blind who are deaf in varying degrees, but who have enough hearing to understand what is said to them by a speaker who addresses them directly, and speaks clearly, though

they cannot follow general conversations. Of the total number of registered deaf-blind persons, 2,115 or 75 per cent. belong to this class, leaving 688 or 25 per cent. to be divided between groups 2 and 3. Numerically then this is by far the largest division, but it is the least difficult to help. The aim of the Home Visitor or voluntary worker in dealing with this group must be two-fold:—

(1) She must do whatever she can to break down the social barrier that deafness imposes.

(2) When as much as possible has been done in this direction, she must try to build up for the deaf-blind person interests which cannot be interfered with by his double handicap, and to make him, as far as this is possible, self-sufficient.

It is almost inevitable that the deaf member of a family must be cut off from much that goes on about him, and this tendency is naturally enhanced if blindness is added. A quite determined and continuous effort has to be made, and real unselfishness shown, by the seeing and hearing members of a household if the deaf-blind parent, brother, or sister, is to be kept apprised of that daily coming and going, and those rather trivial happenings, which, unimportant as they seem to the outside world, are of the very essence of home-life. Sometimes an amazingly efficient link can be forged between the deaf person and the rest of the family by an understanding hearing and seeing member, and one has known instances when quite a small child may be the go-between, and bring a deaf-blind father or mother within the orbit of interest in an astonishingly competent way. "Please may dad have your kitten to hold?" was the request of an eight-year-old girl with a deaf-blind father, as, lifting the kitten into his arms, she gave details of its name, colour, and appearance, in a clear voice that penetrated the silence about him.

The Home Visitor or voluntary worker who calls regularly can foster this spirit, and established as a family friend, she may be successful in increasing the

sympathy and understanding of other members of the family towards the deaf-blind man or woman. She helps too to give the deaf-blind a certain status in the family, as she is primarily *their* friend, interested in *their* welfare, and concerned to see that everything possible is done to secure it. In cases where there is any thoughtless neglect of the deaf-blind person, this watching of his interests by a Visitor may prove very helpful :—

A.B., an old deaf-blind man, who had lodged for years with quite kindly people said, after he had been discovered and visited : " You don't know what a difference there has been since you came ; now they always keep my room clean, and bring my meals at proper times, and treat me much better altogether, because they never know when you may come in. And they know I shall tell you if they neglect me."

It should not be forgotten too that the friends and relatives with whom a deaf-blind person lives must inevitably have a great strain to bear, and a visitor can do something to relieve this.

However kind and attentive family and friends may be, they have their own lives to live, and their own business to pursue. There is always a certain danger lest the deaf-blind person should make an excessive demand on others, and the truest kindness that a Home Visitor can show must lie in the direction of making him self-sufficient, able to spend the hours of darkness and silence usefully and happily occupied, instead of being the victim of depression, introspection, and loneliness. The means to this are fivefold :—

(A) The blind man or woman who is deaf should be taught to read embossed type, either Braille or Moon, and thus be given the friendship of books, and that quickening of interest in the affairs of the world in which he lives, that a knowledge of current events, obtained from Braille and Moon newspapers and magazines, can give. Braille correspondence carried on with the Home Visitor, or with other blind and

deaf-blind friends, may afford another link with the outside world ; letters from the Visitor between her calls, describing books that have been read, telling an amusing anecdote, commenting on some happening of the day, or describing a holiday, may all serve to widen the horizon. The value of correspondence is amply proved by the experience of such societies as the National Deaf-Blind Helpers' League.

(B) It is very desirable that the deaf-blind should carry on pastime handicrafts, and there is no reason why they should not be as proficient in this way as other blind people.

(C) Games and puzzles which can be played alone may help to pass many long hours. Crossword puzzles in Braille, the many varieties of Patience, jig-saws, solitaire, and cut-out wooden figures, all offer possibilities.

(D) The deaf-blind person who finds no pleasure in the usual pastime handicrafts should be encouraged to take up other occupations ; the man can scrub, clean knives and boots, the woman can dust, wash and wipe china, make beds and sweep. Speaking at a conference rather more than a year ago, the late Mr. F. G. Barnes, a schoolmaster with very wide experience of the deaf and blind, said :— " I have known two blind-deafs go to a dormitory and take off, fold, and put away carefully and methodically, every quilt ready for the night. They cleaned spoons and taps and stair brasses, they undid knots, they folded paper, shook rugs, made beds, cleaned fire-irons with emery, and even scrubbed floors and tables, sometimes as well as the sighted deaf." Such household tasks serve a double purpose, for they are not only good in themselves, but they help once more in that all-important work of giving the deaf-blind person his niche in the home, and so increasing his self-respect. Years ago, people used to talk of " the chimney-corner blind " ; to-day they are almost extinct, and blind men and women every-

where contribute to the common good, but there is sometimes a tendency to forget that the deaf-blind also have their contribution to make.

(E) As far as possible, the deaf-blind should be encouraged to join one of the numerous Social Clubs for the Blind, where they may meet other blind people. The fact that they cannot hear general conversation should not greatly matter, as it is of the very essence of a club to foster a friendly spirit, and once the members have been told by the Club Secretary that some of those present are deaf, and are asked to extend special courtesy to them, there need be no fear that the deaf-blind members will be neglected or feel "out of it."

The Deaf-Blind with Normal Speech.

In this second class fall the blind who are so deaf that they cannot hear what is said to them, but who, because they at one time both heard and spoke, are able to use language freely, though communications addressed to them must be made by means of the manual alphabet. Except for the fact that those who address them must be familiar with the manual alphabet (ability to write it only is sufficient, as the deaf-blind person replies verbally) they are approached in the same way as the blind person, or the deaf-blind person belonging to our first and largest category. They do not present the psychological problem of the blind mute. The only thing that need be said here is that it is very desirable in their case to reduce their isolation be encouraging as many as possible of their relatives and friends to learn to use the manual alphabet, while the example of a Social Club for the Blind in the North of England, where all the members learn to speak on their fingers for the benefit of the deaf-blind, is one that might well be generally followed.

The Deaf-Blind who are also Dumb.

The deaf, dumb, and blind, who can only hold intercourse with their fellows by means of signs or the

manual alphabet, present a small class numerically, but a serious problem so far as difficulty is concerned, and one therefore that must be dealt with in some detail. They cannot see to lip-read, and almost inevitably have no speech because they have never heard the human voice. Upon their loneliness and isolation a threefold assault must be made, by the Home Visitor from the local organisation for the blind, by the missioner or lay worker for the deaf, and by the voluntary worker.

The trained worker from the organisation for the blind can often see that the deaf-blind person's finances are put on a more satisfactory basis, can perhaps teach him to read embossed type, provide him with reading material, and teach him handicrafts. The Chaplain or Missioner to the deaf can bring to bear his special knowledge of the problems of deafness, and the limitations it imposes. But valuable as their visits are, whether to the deaf-blind with normal speech, or to the deaf-blind who are also dumb, they are but starvation-diet for the man or woman hungry for human companionship, the interchange of ideas with a friend, and, in a word, the fullness of normal human life. A speaker may have his unseen audience of hundreds of blind listeners as he gives a broadcast address, but such an address can reach the deaf-blind only by one and one, as it is spelled into the out-stretched waiting hand. Official visitors from an organisation for the blind or the deaf generally have so many people to visit that the best they can achieve is bound to be inadequate, and there is imperative need for voluntary visitors to supplement their efforts. Such volunteers, who will work under the direction of the trained worker who understands the mentality of the deaf-blind, may render very valuable service.

A survey of the deaf-blind recently published in America (" Those in the Dark Silence," by C. Rocheleau and R. Mack) has given in some detail particulars of a large number of deaf-blind persons. On reading it, one salient fact emerges. It is that whenever a deaf,

dumb, and blind person has been enabled to enter into anything like normal life, it has been through the devoted service of some one person (not necessarily an educationist in a technical sense) who has cared about reaching the imprisoned spirit to the point of tenacity—perhaps the thoughtless might even call it obstinacy—and has determined never to accept the suggestion of mental deficiency as the solution of dullness till every avenue of approach has been attempted. "You will never make anything of *that*; she is just a little animal" was the verdict of an eminent doctor accustomed to deal with the deaf and dumb, on a deaf, dumb, and blind girl of sixteen. But the teacher to whose care the child had been entrusted resolutely refused to be daunted, even in the face of what appeared to be common sense, and would not relinquish her efforts. On a visit to the same doctor less than two months later, his comment was: "You brought me a little animal at the beginning of the summer. Now you have brought someone who holds herself properly, who understands, and who obeys. Assuredly your pupil is no idiot. Go on."

In any roll of notable women of the twentieth century or indeed of any age, the name of Helen Keller is certain of an honourable place, but there is perhaps a danger lest the very brilliance of her achievements should tend to make us think of her as a sort of unexplainable miracle, rather than as one who is "first among equals." And it may therefore be of encouragement to those who take up work among the adult deaf, dumb, and blind, to know of one or two less striking examples of what has been achieved by persons whose intellectual faculties were limited, and whose emancipation was accomplished not in the classroom, but at home or in an institution. The story of Virginia Blaise, related in "Those in the Dark Silence," is interesting:—

"Born in a fishing village off the Labrador coast, deafened and blinded through illness in her babyhood, the child was a problem to her family. Living leagues and leagues away from the beaten

trails, days of travel distant from railroads and the nearest urban centres, in a remote community, half a century ago, where doctors were few and far between, and schools non-existent, her home became her universe. A devoted mother, who knew nothing of books, but much of courage and decent living, a hardy father, who, as captain of his own fishing vessel knew the value of work and discipline, an isolated friendly simple little village . . . what would come out of this most unusual situation ? In the small and plain but comfortable and neatly kept home, the little girl soon went about, close on the heels of her mother and sister, imitating them and gladly learning to perform her share of the daily homely tasks. She learnt habits of personal neatness, of quiet behaviour, even of decorum ; she learned to sew, to knit, to make rag-carpets, she played games, and even joined in her own fashion in the family prayers. She was taught a rudimentary language of signs through which she followed the happenings in her family circle and in the village where she always followed her mother . . . in short she *belonged* in that small world of hers."

Those who have read the story of the education of the deaf-blind Laura Bridgman will remember how much the little girl owed to her early friendship with " Uncle Asa," the eccentric old neighbour of the Bridgmans (described by Dr. Howe as " a sort of philosopher with a crack in his skull.") He would spend hours with Laura from the time she was about two years old until she went to school at the age of eight, taking her off to the woods and fields, and keeping her happy and interested for hours together. " He taught her the difference between land and water, by leading her to the brook-side, and putting her hand in the running stream. From him too, she may have learned the varieties of texture in leaf, and blade, in stick, and stone . . . They had a silent language of their own, and never tired of sitting hand in hand on some green bank, or by some woodland stream, in wordless happy communion. It was a strange and lovely companionship."

In the examples quoted, children have been concerned, but the principle holds also with the adult

deaf-blind. Their emancipation can only be secured through individual effort and personal friendship, as the two following instances, taken from the records of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, will show:—

M.A. was found living with her parents in a good home, but one which offered nothing except physical comfort and indulgence. She stayed in bed till the middle of the morning, and went back again between eight and nine, only thankful to have whiled away another tedious day. Her mother waited upon her, doing everything for her, so that she had the greatest difficulty in dressing herself without help. She had learned finger-spelling, but had so little practice that it was difficult to hold conversation with her, and tediously slow. Arrangements were made for her to have lessons at home in round machine knitting, and these were given by a very bright deaf-blind girl, who became her friend, encouraged her in finger-speech, and did much for her in every way. The lessons continued for two years, but teaching her was difficult, as although she was painstaking she was very slow, and her parents were not co-operative, saying that they "thought she had enough troubles without being worried by a machine she would never be able to work." But finally, in spite of difficulties, and after about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years training, followed first by an intensive course of three months in a Home for Deaf Girls, and later by a period of practice, M.A. was able to pass the Home Workers' test, and to become a recognised Home Worker.

C.T. became totally blind at the age of nineteen, and gradually became deaf. She lived with her mother till she was about 45, when she was removed to the Infirmary owing to illness, and on her recovery transferred without her consent to the Workhouse, as her mother had decided to make her home with a married son. The shock of this had a very serious effect upon her, and her deafness became complete. A visitor from the Salvation Army brought her cardboard letters which enabled those about her to get into touch with her, but it was very slow and unsatisfactory. Finally, after eight or nine years, a visitor from the Royal Association for the Deaf was notified of her, and visited, to find her in a very nervous overwrought condition. She was taught finger-spelling, which she

learned very rapidly, and immediately began asking questions—"Is King George still our king?" and so on. Lessons in Moon followed, and she now has the Moon newspaper weekly, and books from the Library, and knits for the Blind-Deaf Workers' Guild. Small gifts are taken to her from time to time, and now that she has become so much more normal, her nieces visit her on Sundays, and bring her little presents of cake and sweets. She is still inclined to be very nervous and suspicious of strangers, but she has learned to trust the Royal Association, and is always occupied now.

We come now to the consideration of the exact way in which the deaf-blind, whether in Institutions or in their own homes, can best be helped; their environment is too circumscribed for normality, and it is the aim of welfare workers to make life as full for them as possible. A fully developed organisation is needed for this, consisting of the Society, with its machinery and its register, the organiser of work among the deaf-blind, and finally the Home Visitors of the Blind Society and the voluntary visitors or "friends."

(A) **The Society.**—The Society must keep a register with full details of each case, such details including name, address, age, religion, degree of deafness or blindness, age at the onset of each, school, training, employment, income, state (whether married or single), children, and general remarks on character, health, past experience, etc. Home Visitors who have a deaf-blind mute on their books should keep records of his use of signs or language, so that if at any time he moves into another area the Society taking over the case shall have all the information available. Lastly, the register should contain the names of relatives, friends, and visitors who can and do communicate freely with the deaf-blind individual, and the means of communication adopted, whether the manual alphabet, instruments, or the raised voice.

(B) **The Secretary** should be responsible for the register, the securing and allocation of "friends," and the superintendence of all the welfare work carried on

by the Society throughout the area. Questions of training, financial help, occasional interpretation, medical help, holidays, etc., should be dealt with by the Secretary, who, working largely through Home Visitors and "friends," should have a personal acquaintance with every deaf-blind person on the register. With regard to holidays, it may be said in passing that these form an important part in any scheme of welfare of the deaf-blind; the double handicap involves a perpetual strain as great as that of many illnesses, and a period of recuperation at the sea or in the country once a year is most desirable.

(c) **The Home Visitor** of the local Blind Society should be provided with adequate information of each case, and be held responsible for the regular official visiting of the deaf-blind in the area allocated to her. She will teach the deaf-blind Braille and Moon types, see that they are adequately provided with books and magazines, give instructions in all types of pastime handicrafts, fill in any forms of application for assistance from the State, the local authority, or the voluntary society, arrange for the attendance of the deaf-blind at social clubs where this is possible, report all cases of need or sickness to her Society, notify any change in the circumstances of the person she visits, and generally do all she can to brighten the lives of those allotted to her, in the limited time she is able to devote to them.

(d) **The Voluntary Worker or "Friend."**—It is generally possible for the work of the voluntary agent to be more highly developed on the social side than that of the Home Visitor. Her visits (for convenience we speak of the "friend" throughout as a woman, but men visitors can equally do valuable work) should be on a fixed day and at a fixed time, unfailingly regular, punctual, and as frequent as possible or desired. This point is important, as the expectation of a visit is generally very great, and disappointed waiting involves nervous strain for the deaf-blind. Notice should always

be given beforehand should an arranged visit have to be cancelled or postponed.

Preparation.—Visits are much more fruitful if preparation is made beforehand, and the mind stored with items of news, stories, jokes, and so on. The befriended one should be taken out for regular walks if possible, while drives and visits to places of interest (such as gardens, exhibitions, the Zoo, etc.) are of great value. Where able-bodied deaf-blind men are concerned, it is desirable that the "friend" should be a man, as the physical strain of walking and guiding may be considerable.

Gifts.—A good many Societies for the Blind lay down the rule "No Gifts" for their Home Visiting staff; it is a rule that experience has proved sound, partly because it ensures that the Visitor is welcomed for her own sake, rather than for any material benefits she may confer, and also because it prevents difficulties arising when a Visitor who may be in a position to make presents is succeeded by another who cannot do so. Gifts to the deaf-blind are, however, on rather a different plane. It is the aim of the Visitor to make his life as full as possible, and to help him to realise both the goodwill of those about him, and his own existence as a *person*; and this can sometimes be done through a small individual gift. "The gift without the giver is bare," but the gift as an expression of the giver's goodwill on the one side, and the recognition of the recipient as one who, as a person, can have individual possessions on the other, is something which helps to build up the deaf-blind man's world. Presents, then, on birthdays, and flowers at any time are welcomed, and happily given, while small gifts of sweets and tobacco to those in Institutions are quite justified by their results; in time of sickness, fruit and flowers are but kind. Gifts other than these small tokens of friendship need consideration, and the Secretary should be consulted.

Means of Communication with the Deaf-Blind.—The alphabet in general use in England is an adaptation of the two-handed manual alphabet, and is shown in detail on page 19. Tracing Roman type letters on the hand of the deaf-blind is another simple way of communication, but is very slow ; it can, however, be used with advantage in teaching the two-handed manual alphabet.

Teaching the Illiterate Deaf-Blind.—One of the greatest difficulties confronting the Home Visitor or voluntary worker is that of communicating with the completely illiterate deaf-blind. The language of signs, the delicacy and subtlety of which can only be appreciated by those who have watched an accomplished user of signs, is impossible here, for sightlessness negatives it. The manual alphabet is equally impossible, for " A," " B " and " C " can mean nothing to those who have never learned to spell. But hard though the task is at the outset, it has been proved possible to give the adult illiterate deaf-blind in their own homes a very limited but useful knowledge of spelling where interest and will-power can be aroused, and the need is so great that in most cases they are willing and eager. An experienced schoolmaster said of one of his deaf and dumb pupils " it was amazing how quickly he picked up finger-spelling and language *when his sight became too bad for him to see signs any longer.*" The voluntary visitor should refer to the workers amongst the deaf for guidance, and then, with much patience, she may succeed in opening a gate, if only a little way. In some cases, all that the Home Visitor or voluntary worker can do is to show, inadequately perhaps, but with good will, such friendliness as is possible ; a walk in the country, flowers and scent to smell, the small gift, the handling of objects—all these will help in some degree to break down the barriers of isolation and to show the deaf-blind person that he is not living in a hostile or unfriendly world.

Guiding and Interpreting.—In addition to taking the deaf-blind for walks, the " friend " can greatly help her protégé by taking him to church, meetings, and social gatherings, and there interpreting for him. The place of worship chosen would be that to which the deaf-blind belonged, so that the Secretary should aim at securing a " friend " of the same religious denomination.

Source of Supply of " Friends."—It will be realised from the above that the services required of the " friends " of the deaf-blind are of an exacting nature, and therefore that the securing of such voluntary helpers will be correspondingly difficult. A word may, therefore, be added about that problem. Care should be taken to call for volunteers at the various public meetings of the societies concerned ; letters in the Press have been found successful, and appeal should be made to the churches through the clergy and ministers, while Toc H, Women's Institutes, and Old Scholars' Associations may also provide recruits. Lastly, the Secretary should always be on the look-out for suitable people, though every candidate who offers may not be suitable, and it is essential that only really fit persons should be sent to this important piece of social service.

BORDER LINE CASES.

There is a small class which should perhaps receive passing comment, in that it offers a problem that up to the present seems to be insoluble, though it cannot be classified as deaf-blind. Owing to the fact that the educational definition of blindness is " too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children," and the definition of the Blind Persons Act is " so blind as to be unable to perform work for which eyesight is essential," it may happen that a boy or girl who is educationally blind is declared at sixteen to be no longer certifiable. If to poor sight such a child adds the handicap of deafness, his chances of finding employ-

ment are meagre indeed ; he cannot be placed on the Register of a blind society, and the local organisation for the deaf, however hard it may try to place him, is almost certainly doomed to failure, as few employers can attempt to cope with the double handicap. For the employment of such hard cases, one can only hope that in future some provision will be made, and meanwhile voluntary effort must do what it can.

THE MANUAL ALPHABET.

(*Reproduced by kind permission of Mr. Edward Evans.*)

The main features of this system are based on the manual alphabet used by the seeing deaf, with certain important modifications.

The considerations to be observed are those which make for clarity, speed, directness and ease of manipulation.

Among the seeing deaf both hands of the " speaker " are used and the " speech " is read visually by the listener. In the case of the deaf-blind, the right hand only of the speaker is employed, while the left hand of the listener is the receiving or reading medium.

The first necessity is for the speaker to place himself in such a position as easily to work upon the hand of the listener.

It will be found that a suitable and convenient procedure is for him to take the listener's left hand, resting the back of it upon his own left palm. Care must be taken not to grasp the wrist too tightly nor to hold it in a strained or unnatural position. If the listener's wrist is gripped, serious interference with the circulation of blood is caused and pain and strain speedily ensue. The deaf person's hand should be made to lie easily and restfully with the fingers slightly spread out and fairly straight.

An alternative position, and one very useful when out walking, is for the speaker to link his right arm with the left arm of the listener and so proceed to

write on the hand. This is only practicable when a high standard of manipulative skill has been attained, and when the listener has become proficient in receiving the manual. It will be found, in this case, that the positions described below tend to become approximate only, but when a high degree of skill has been attained this does not affect reception.

When a comfortable starting position is attained, the speaker can then write upon the listener's left hand with the same facility as if it were his own.

It would be as well to consider the receiving hand as a sheet of paper upon which the speaker desires to write certain characters. It will be obvious that the best results will be obtained when that hand is not called upon to alter its position. No co-operation is asked for from the deaf-blind listener ; his or her left hand must be entirely receptive and passive.

As no characters are to be written on the back of the hand, it is therefore not necessary to turn it round. It must be remembered that it is only by proceeding at a good speed that this necessarily cumbersome method of speech can become acceptable to a deaf-blind person of average intelligence.

At the end of each word it is necessary only to make a slight pause.

In the instructions with regard to the position of the various letters, it must be borne in mind that all the manipulations are carried out by the speaker's right hand.

The speaker should straighten his touching finger, the first finger of the right hand, and tuck the other fingers out of the way when manipulation commences.

The vowels are written by touching the tips of the five fingers in order, commencing with the thumb for " A," and finishing with the little finger for " U."

" B." The fingers are bunched so that the tips meet in an irregular ring, and placed in that form on the palm of the hand.

" C." The forefinger makes a circular flick along the inner side of the thumb and along the curve between the thumb and forefinger, finishing at the top of the forefinger.

" D." The tip of the forefinger touches the tip of the listener's forefinger, while the tip of the thumb touches the base of the forefinger.

" F." The forefinger and middle finger are placed close together at right angles across the forefinger.

" G." The fist is clenched and placed on the palm, with thumb in highest position and little finger on the palm.

" H." The hand is laid flat across the palm and moved upwards along the fingers, and so off the hand.

" J." The tip of the forefinger touches the tip of the middle finger and is then brought down to the palm of the hand.

" K." The forefinger is bent, palm turned down, and middle part laid along the forefinger.

" L." The forefinger is laid across the palm.

" M." The first three fingers, touching, are laid across the palm.

" N." The first two fingers, touching, are laid across the palm.

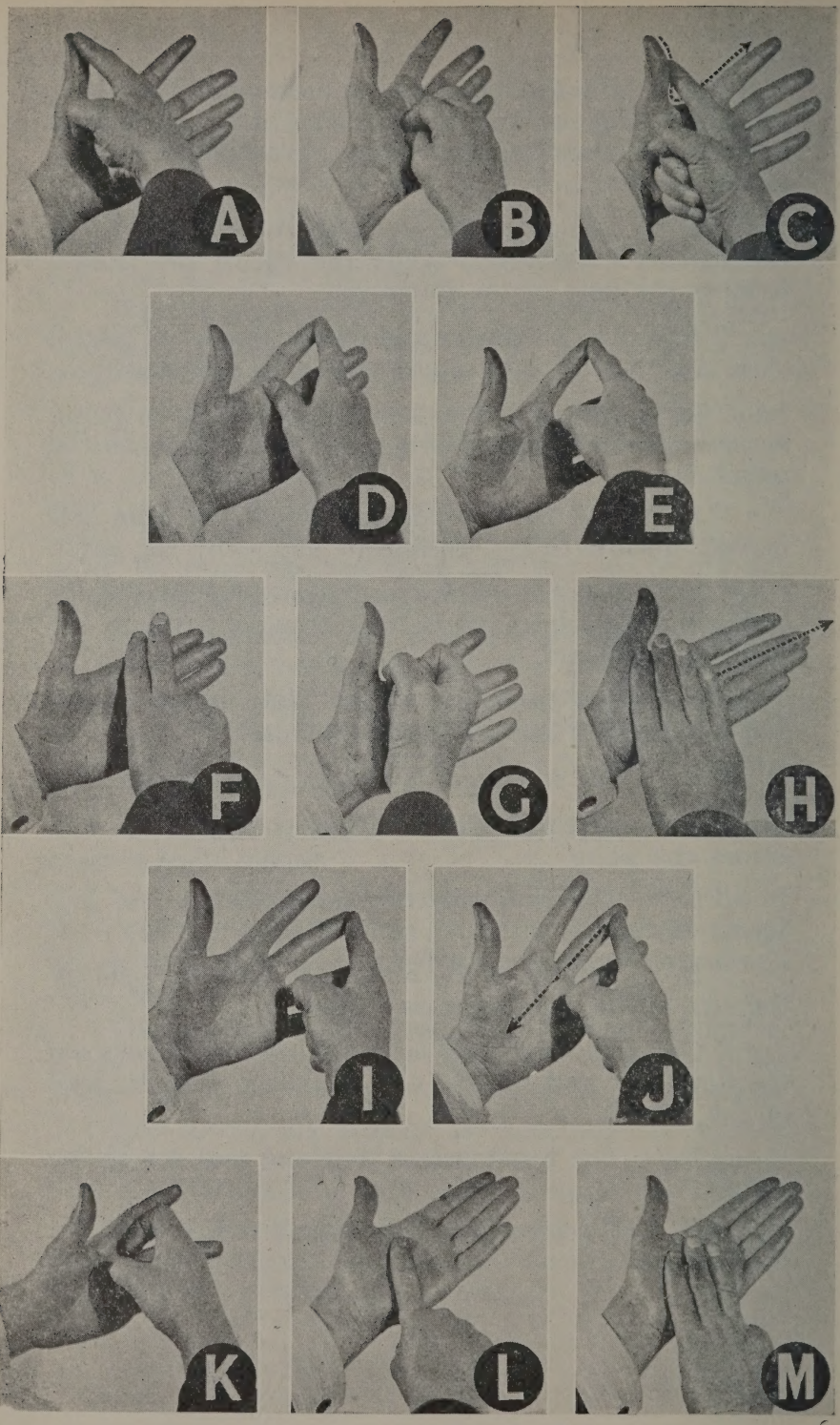
" P." The tip of the forefinger is lightly held by the tips of the forefinger and thumb.

" Q." The forefinger is placed in the fork between the forefinger and thumb, and hooked round the base of the thumb.

" R." The forefinger is bent and laid across the palm.

" S." The forefinger is bent and linked with the little finger.

(*Continued on page* 24.)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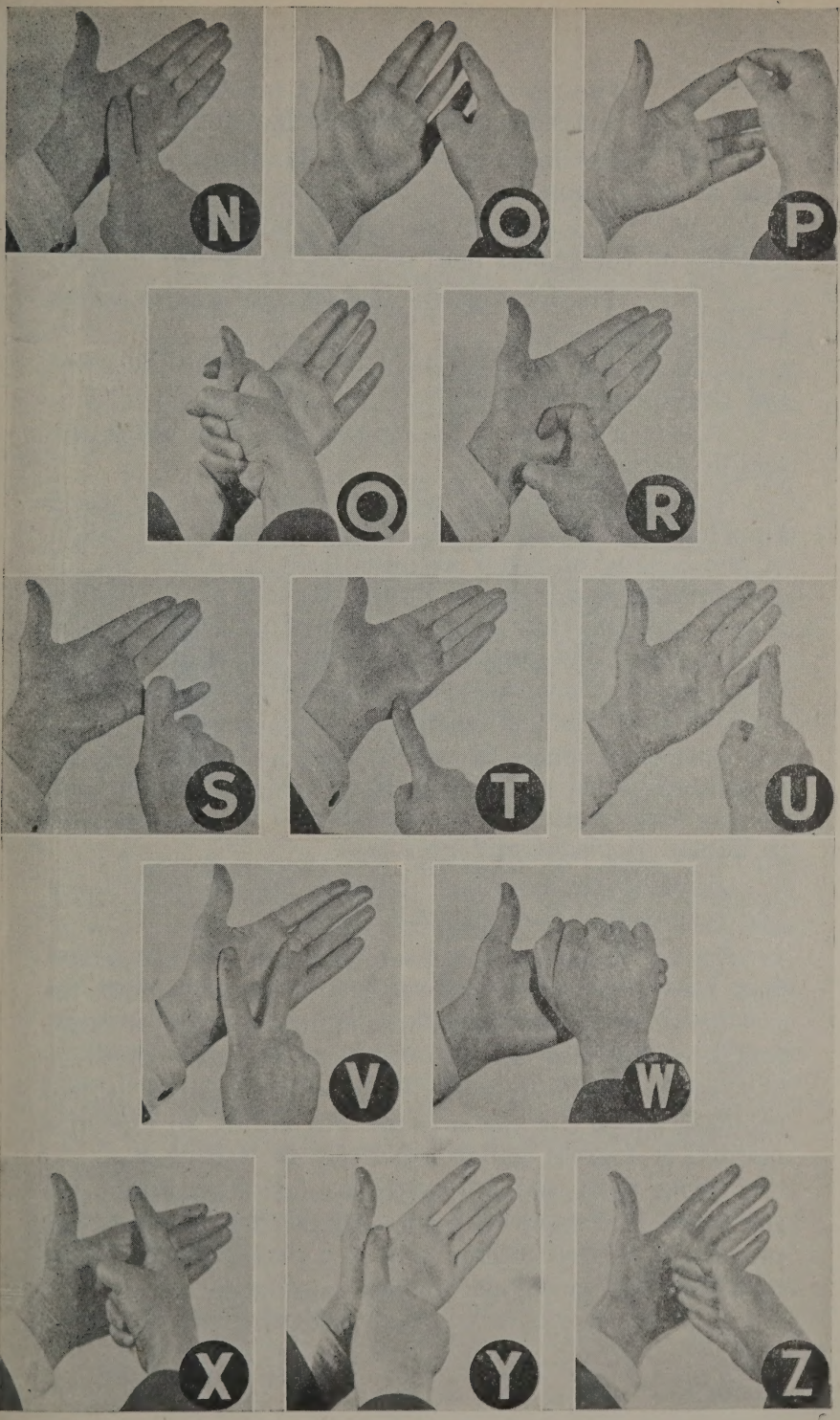
N
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" T." The tip of the forefinger touches the palm of the hand the side farthest from the thumb.

" V." The forefinger and middle finger are separated as far as possible and laid across the palm.

" W." The palm of the hand is laid flat across the fingers and the fingers bent over and round the fingers.

" X." The forefinger is laid at right angles across the forefinger.

" Y." The forefinger is placed in the joint between the thumb and forefinger.

" Z." The tips of the fingers in a row touch the middle of the palm.

It is very desirable, when the subject has a good knowledge of Braille, that every advantage be taken of the means of using abbreviations. In the list of abbreviated words given in the Handbook of Braille it will be found that nearly all can be used and readily understood. The single letter contractions in Braille may also be used, especially when the deaf person is above the average intelligence.

In actual speech it will be found that long words need hardly ever be finished when used more than once in the same context ; particularly so is this the case in names of places and persons.

Everything, however, depends on the receptivity and response of the deaf-blind subject.

By far the greatest cause of faulty work is unnecessary movement combined with careless manipulation.

It is very important to acquire a sure, definite touch, eliminating all unncessary points of contact.

Ability to receive is not generally required, unless the deaf subject is also a mute, but ability to read the manual is a great aid to dexterity in writing it.

There are cases, of course, when it is necessary for the teacher to have to read, and in these cases much practice is needed to enable even a reasonable speed to be attained.

AIDS TO HEARING.

(Reproduced by kind permission of the National Institute for the Deaf.)

Aids to hearing are of two kinds:—

(1) The Electrical, in which the vibrations of voice are amplified to various strengths to suit the conditions in individual cases.

(2) The Mechanical, in which the vibrations of voice are caught by a more or less bell-shaped receptacle and conducted by a tube of greater or less length, to the ear.

The usefulness of either of these depends upon the cause and degree of deafness in individual cases, and they cannot be of equal service to all. Thus, while many experience considerable advantage from their use, others find them of no service whatever; and in some cases they may be harmful by aggravating head noises. The charges made for these appliances are as a rule out of all proportion to the cost of their manufacture. Electrical instruments are advertised under many different names. The principle of construction is generally similar in all, but they vary in the details of the parts.

The deafened are advised to disregard the extravagant claims often made in advertisements which promise perfect hearing, irrespective of the causation and degree of deafness, the age of the sufferer, or the distance of the speaker. Seeking relief from their isolation, the deafened are often induced by these impossible promises to purchase instruments, only to find them useless in the ordinary affairs of life. Much loss and disappointment arise in this way. The avoidance of these depends upon the deafened themselves.

The National Institute for the Deaf, therefore, advises any person who may contemplate the purchase of hearing aids—

(1) To obtain medical advice as to whether an aid is likely to help them.

(2) If the opinion be favourable, to deal only with a firm or dealer who—

(A) Will advise each case on its merits as to whether an electrical, a mechanical, or no aid at all, is indicated.

(A mechanical appliance, costing 30s. or a little more, is often in every way superior to an electrical aid costing from 10 to 20 guineas. There is also the important point of upkeep to be considered. Two shillings a week may be required for batteries. The only disadvantage of the mechanical aid is its unsightliness, but this should be negligible if it really helps hearing.)

(B) Is willing, in the event of a purchaser being dissatisfied with the aid supplied and requesting the return of the amount paid, to refund the purchase money, less a sum not exceeding 10s. 6d. for expenses, provided that the instrument is returned within three weeks in good order and condition.

(It should be noted that the trial period of three weeks suggested above cannot, in all cases, be regarded as sufficient to " try out " an instrument fully. It does, however, enable the deafened person to form an opinion on the probable eventual usefulness of the instrument under trial; but a longer period, possibly extending to months, may be necessary to re-educate the ears to the fullest capacity of which they are capable.)

The National Institute for the Deaf maintains a list of firms who have given satisfactory assurances on these matters, and will send it to any deafened enquirer on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

The deafened are advised to rely entirely upon their own experiences of an instrument under trial and not, in any circumstances, to allow themselves to be induced to conclude a purchase without this extended trial, whether at the shop or at their own homes. They are also advised not to deal with salesmen who may call at their homes, *unless they have requested them to do so.*

Above all, the deafened are reminded that they themselves, and only themselves, are the best judge of the help afforded by an aid to hearing for their own use. They should, therefore, rely entirely upon their own experiences and refuse to be influenced either by advertisements or salesmen.

ORGANISATIONS FOR THE BLIND.

On account of limited space, only the addresses of those organisations likely to be needed by the visitor to the deaf-blind are given below :—

National Institute for the Blind, 224-6-8, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

Secretary-General : W. McG. Eagar.

National Library for the Blind, 35, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Librarian : Miss O. I. Prince.

Northern Branch : 5, St. John Street, Manchester.

Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Secretary : Miss G. Cracknall.

Northern Counties Association for the Blind, 274, Deansgate, Manchester.

Secretary : J. Challinor.

Covers the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire.

South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Secretary : Miss Lyon.

Covers the counties of Berks, Essex, Hampshire, Hertford, Isle of Wight, Kent, London County, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex.

Midland Counties Association for the Blind, 23, Leckford Road, Oxford.

Hon. Secretary: Miss B. E. Urmson.

Covers the counties of Buckingham, Derby, Hereford, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Shropshire, Soke of Peterborough, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester.

North-Western Counties Association for the Blind, 33, Halkyn Road, Chester.

Secretary: Miss I. V. Burges.

Covers the counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Cheshire, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery.

Western Counties Association for the Blind, Garston House, Knowles Hill, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Hon. Org. Secretary: Miss King.

Covers the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts.

Eastern Counties Association for the Blind, 1a, Bailgate, Lincoln.

Org. Secretary: Miss M. C. Tenney.

Covers the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Ely, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Counties Association for the Blind, 12, Clifton Place, Newport, Mon.

Org. Secretary: Mrs. Rawden.

Covers the counties of Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor.

ORGANISATIONS FOR THE DEAF.

Missions to the Deaf and Dumb.

County.	*Mission.*	*Missioner and/or Secretary.*
BEDFORDSHIRE ..	St. Albans Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Rev. E. J. Leeke, 7, Meadow Green, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
BERKSHIRE ..	*See* Oxfordshire.	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	*See* Oxfordshire.	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE ..	*See* Ely.	
CHESHIRE	Ashton, Stalybridge, and District Deaf & Dumb Society.	Mr. C. Coulthurst, New Jerusalem School, Ashton-under-Lyne.
	Chester Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. T. A. MacDonald, 125, Mile End Lane, Stockport.
CORNWALL	Cornish Association for the Welfare of the Deaf.	Rev. F. W. G. Gilby, The Rectory, Thorn Falcon, Nr. Taunton.
CUMBERLAND ..	Carlisle Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. W. McDougall, 3, Compton Street, Carlisle.
DERBYSHIRE ..	.. ..	Mr. Carey Roe, Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Friargate, Derby.
DEVONSHIRE ..	Exeter and District Adult Deaf Mission.	Mr. J. B. Foster, 3, Littleham Road, Exmouth.
	Plymouth and District Deaf and Dumb Mission.	Mrs. C. E. Spooner, Westfield, Russell Avenue, Hartley, Plymouth.
DORSETSHIRE ..	*See* Wiltshire.	
DURHAM	*See* Northumberland.	
DO. (SOUTH) ..	South Durham and Cleveland Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. R. W. Smith, 80, Ayresome Park Road, Middlesbrough.
ELY, ISLE OF ..	Ely Diocesan Association for Work amongst the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. H. A. Rowland, Hope Hall, Romsey Terrace, Cambridge.
ESSEX	*See* London.	
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	Bristol Institute and Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. J. Piercy Prowse, 4, King Square, Bristol.
	Gloucester Diocesan Association for the Welfare of the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. H. O. Illingworth, Newlyn, Finley Road, Tuffley, Glos.

County.	*Mission.*	*Missioner and/or Secretary.*
HAMPSHIRE ..	Hants and Isle of Wight Deaf and Dumb Association.	Mr. Mackenzie, Junr., Deaf Club, Augustine Road, Northam, Southampton.
DO. (ALDERSHOT)	*See* London.	
HEREFORDSHIRE ..	.. ..	Hon. Missioner: Mr. G. E. Bridge, Gravel Hill, Ludlow, Salop.
HERTFORDSHIRE ..	*See* Bedfordshire.	
HUNTINGDONSHIRE	*See* Ely.	
ISLE OF WIGHT ..	*See* Hampshire.	
KENT	Canterbury and Rochester Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Rev. G. H. Tubbs, Fordwich Rectory, Canterbury.
LANCASHIRE ..	Blackpool and Fylde Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.	Mr. James Benfell, The Institute, 64, Cornwall Avenue, North Shore, Blackpool.
	Bolton, Bury, Leigh and District Deaf and Dumb Society.	Mr. J. Shannon, The Institute, 35, Davenport Street, Bolton.
	Burnley and District Deaf Society.	Mr. T. N. Crellin, The Institute, Victoria Street, Blackburn.
	East Lancashire Deaf and Dumb Society.	Mr. T. N. Crellin, The Institute, Victoria Street, Blackburn.
	Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society.	Mr. Ernest Ayliffe, Institute for the Adult Deaf and Dumb, Princes Avenue, Liverpool.
	Manchester Adult Deaf and Dumb Institute.	Mr. George A. Schofield, Institute for Deaf, Grosvenor Street, All Saints, Manchester.
	Manchester and Salford Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Association.	Mr. H. H. Cunliffe, The Institute, 74, Quay Street, Manchester.
	Oldham Deaf and Dumb Society.	Mr. James F. Schofield, The Institute, 3, Union Street, Oldham.
	Preston and North Lancs. Deaf and Dumb Society.	Mr. C. J. Harrison, 78, Manor House Lane, Holme Slack, Preston.
	Rochdale and District Deaf & Dumb Society.	Mrs. Hoyle, The Institute, Church Lane, Rochdale.
	St. Helen's Deaf and Dumb Society.	Mr. John Chadwick, Bank Chambers, 8, Church Street, St. Helen's.

County.	*Mission.*	*Missioner and/or Secretary.*
LANCASHIRE .. (*continued*)	Southport and District Deaf and Dumb Mission.	Mr. James Brocklebank, The Institute, Stanley Road, Southport.
	Warrington and District Deaf and Dumb Society.	Mr. David Fyfe, The Institute, 13, Wilson Patten Street, Warrington.
	Wigan and District Deaf and Dumb Mission.	Mr. David Fyfe, The Institute, 20, Swinley Road, Wigan.
LEICESTERSHIRE ..	Leicester and County Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. Leslie Edwards, Institute for the Deaf, Causeway Lane, Highcross Street, Leicester.
	Loughborough & District Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. Leslie Edwards, The Mission Hall, Frederick Street, Loughborough.
LINCOLNSHIRE ..	Lincoln Diocesan Church Mission in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb.	Rev. Percy Browning, Institute for the Deaf, 38, Grantham Street, Lincoln.
LONDON	Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb.	Chaplain Supt.: Rev. Albert Smith. Secretary :—Mr. G. W. Simes, 413, Oxford Street, W.1.
		Deaf-Blind Care Department: Secretary, Miss Lucas.
MIDDLESEX ..	*See* London.	
NORFOLK	Norwich and St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. G. Fisher, 26, Mornington Road, Norwich.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	Northants and Rutland Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. A. J. M. Barnett, Institute for the Deaf, Green Street, Northampton.
NORTHUMBERLAND	Northumberland and Durham Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Rev. S. T. Blakeman. Secretary :—Rev. G. J. Chetwynd, 182, Westgate Road, Newcastle.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	Nottingham and Notts Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.	Mr. W. Fox, Institute for the Deaf, Forest Road West, Nottingham.
OXFORDSHIRE ..	Oxfordshire Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Rev. W. G. Beale, 18, Cressingham Road, Reading. Secretary :—Miss R. Spooner, 1, Canterbury Road, Oxford.
PETERBOROUGH ..	*See* Northamptonshire.	

County.	*Mission.*	*Missioner and/or Secretary.*
RUTLAND	*See* Northamptonshire.	
SHROPSHIRE ..	*See* Staffordshire.	
SOMERSETSHIRE ..	Somerset Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. W. Freeman, The Institute, 14, Green Park, Bath.
STAFFORDSHIRE ..	Church Mission to the Deaf and Dumb in South Staffs and Shropshire.	Mr. B. B. Morgan, Institute for the Deaf, Clarendon Street, Wolverhampton.
	Church Mission to the Deaf in Walsall, Wednesbury and Mid-Staffs.	Mr. C. Griffiths, The Institute, Lower Rolling Mill Street, Walsall.
	North Staffs Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.	Mr. J. Ellis, Institute for the Deaf, Victoria Square, Shelton.
SUFFOLK	*See* Norfolk.	
SURREY	*See* London.	
SUSSEX	Chichester Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Secretary:—Rev. W. Godfrey Bell, Diocesan Church House, Brighton.
WARWICKSHIRE ..	Birmingham Adult Deaf and Dumb Association.	Mr. T. Arch, 75, Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham.
	Midland Counties' Institutes for the Deaf.	Mr. Maxwell Fry, The Institute, 128, Much Park Street, Coventry.
WESTMORLAND ..	*See* Cumberland.	
WILTSHIRE ..	Salisbury Diocesan Association of the Deaf and Dumb.	Secretary:—Mr. Reuben Bracher, 13, Victoria Road, Salisbury.
WORCESTERSHIRE ..	Worcester Diocesan Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. E. H. Palmer, 97, Stourbridge Road, Kidderminster. Chairman:—Rev. Canon Sladen, The Vicarage, Kidderminster.
YORKSHIRE ..	Barnsley and District Deaf & Dumb Society.	Hon. Missioner, *pro tem.*, Mr. C. Stephenson, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Charles Street, Sheffield.
	Bradford Adult Deaf and Dumb Institute.	Mrs. Hamilton Keen, The Institute, Hallfield Road, Bradford.
	Dewsbury, Batley and District Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	The Secretary:—The Institute, Victoria Road, Dewsbury.
	Halifax Association in Aid of the Adult Deaf and Dumb.	Mrs. F. Smith, Somerset Chambers, George Street, Halifax.

County.	*Mission.*	*Missioner and/or Secretary.*
YORKSHIRE .. (*continued*)	Harrogate and District Deaf & Dumb Society.	Mr. Erle Brook, 2, East Parade, Harrogate.
	Huddersfield and District Adult Deaf & Dumb Institution.	Mrs. Ellis, 28 & 30, Ramsden Street, Huddersfield.
	Hull, East Yorks and Lincolnshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. J. A. Quin, The Institute for the Deaf, Hull.
	Keighley Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.	Mrs. Hamilton Keen, The Institute, Hallfield Road, Bradford.
	Leeds Incorporated Institute for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. A. W. Taylor, The Institute, 135, Albion Street, Leeds.
	Sheffield Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb.	Mr. C. Stephenson, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Charles Street, Sheffield.
	Wakefield and District Deaf & Dumb Society.	Mr. C. James, 7, South Parade, Wakefield.
	York and District Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society.	Mr. R. S. Oloman, The Institute, 14, Oglethorpe, York.
YORKSHIRE (CLEVELAND).	*See* Durham (South).	

National Institute for the Deaf.

Headquarters: 2, Bloomsbury Street, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

Secretary: A. J. Story, F.E.I.S.

London and Home Counties Association for the Deaf, 2, Bloomsbury Street, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

Acting Secretary: A. J. Story, F.E.I.S.

Covers the counties of London, Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Kent and Berkshire.

Northern Counties Association for the Deaf, Greystones, Colne, Lancashire.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. C. Hargreaves.

Covers the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.

Midland Counties Association for the Deaf, 97, Brandwood Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.

Hon. Secretary: John Brown.

Covers the counties of Buckingham, Derby, Hereford, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Shropshire, Soke of Peterborough, Stafford, Worcester and Warwick.

Eastern Counties Association for the Deaf, East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children, Gorleston-on-Sea.

Hon. Secretaries: L. Bayliss and R. G. H. Gough.

Covers the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk and Suffolk.

Western Counties Association for the Deaf, The Rectory, Thorn Falcon, near Taunton.

Hon. Secretary: Rev. F. W. G. Gilby, M.A.

Covers the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Somerset and Wiltshire.

Schools, Homes, etc., where Deaf-Blind Cases may be received.

Schools—

East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children, Gorleston-on-Sea.

Residential school for boys and girls between the ages of three and sixteen. Pupils are received from eight contributory education authorities, and from outside authorities as vacancies permit.

Blenheim Walk Home and School for Blind and Deaf Children, Blenheim Walk, Blackman Lane, Leeds.

Under the management of Leeds Education Authority.

Blind and Deaf School, The Mount, Stoke-on-Trent.

Residential school for boys and girls under the management of the North Staffordshire Joint School Authority.

London County Council Residential School for Deaf Defective Children, Penn, Buckinghamshire.

Training Centres—

British Home for Deaf and Dumb Women, 179, Lower Clapton Road, London, E.5.

Secretary: Mrs. Elder.

Small class of deaf-blind women taught light occupations.

Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead.

Deaf-blind and deaf-blind-dumb cases admitted up to the age of 26. Fees, £75 per annum. Training given in basket-making, mat-making and machine knitting.

Homes—

Home for Incapacitated Deaf and Dumb Men, Tower House, Belvedere, Kent.

Provision of home and maintenance for deaf-blind men.

Maternity Home for Unmarried Deaf and Dumb Mothers, 20, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, London, S.W.4.

Application to the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, 413, Oxford Street, W.1.

Other Agencies—

National Deaf-Blind Helpers' League.

Hon. Secretary: Miss A. D. Watton, Windyridge, Horseley Road, Tipton, Staffs.

The League exists to brighten the lives of the deaf-blind and to give them opportunities for friendly intercourse. Publishes quarterly magazine "The Braille Rainbow" (see page 38).

APPLIANCES USEFUL TO THE DEAF-BLIND.

A detailed illustrated catalogue of appliances for the blind is published by the National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland Street, London, W.1, price 4d. From this catalogue a selection is given below, of appliances, games, etc., that may be useful in the case of deaf-blind persons.

Writing Appliances.

Braille Frames.	Large size (for paper 10 × 13½ ins.) Small size (for paper 7½ × 10¼ ins.) Guides and boards may be obtained separately if desired.
Braille Styles.	From 2d. to 1/2 each.
Manilla Paper.	From 3d. to 5d. per pound.
Pen and Pencil Writing Frames.	Devices of various kinds which enable blind persons to write with pen or pencil. Prices ranging from 1/6 to 5/-.
Raised Line Notepaper.	4d. per quire of 24 sheets.

Games and Puzzles.

The Fifteen Puzzle.	Small squares numbered from 1 to 15 placed in any order in a box, to be re-arranged in numerical order by sliding. Suitable for one person.
Patience Cards.	Ordinary Patience cards marked with the denominations in Braille on the backs of the cards.
Anchor Stone Puzzles. (The Sphinx).	A small box containing seven pieces of stone which can be arranged to form over 100 different designs. Book containing embossed diagrams for every design supplied with each set.

Crossword Puzzle Boards.	Cardboard frame perforated to receive Braille characters down and across.
Brahma Puzzle.	The object is to transfer discs from one peg to another without ever allowing a large disc to be placed over a smaller. The puzzle cannot be completed in under 255 moves.

Corinthian Bagatelle. Adapted for blind players.

Solitaire.

The above games are suitable for the deaf-blind person to play alone. There is a large variety of other games (chess, dominoes, draughts, etc.) specially adapted for two or more blind players, details of which are given in the catalogue referred to above.

Through the kindness of Dr. Alexander, the National Institute for the Blind has been given a large number of cut-out wooden puzzles, which are to be had free of charge on application.

Other Appliances.

Watches for the Blind.

Self-threading Needles and Needle-threaders.

PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES IN EMBOSSED TYPE.

A complete list of periodicals and magazines in embossed type is given in the Directory of Agencies for the Blind, published by the National Institute for the Blind. From that list the following selection is taken:—

Braille.

*The Braille Mail.	Weekly newspaper, giving summary of the week's news at home and abroad. 6/6 per annum, post free.
*The Braille Packet.	Monthly magazine, with articles on politics, literature, travel, etc. 7/6 per annum, post free.

*The Braille Rainbow.	A quarterly magazine for the deaf-blind, published by the National Deaf-Blind Helpers' League. Free.
*Channels of Blessing.	Bi-monthly devotional magazine. 6½d. per copy to those able to pay, otherwise free.
The Church Messenger.	Monthly. Contains sermon and extracts from Church papers. Published by S.P.C.K., Northumberland Ave., London, W.C.2.
Friendly Light.	Quarterly magazine, published by the Girls' Friendly Society, Townsend House, Greycoat Place, London, S.W.1.
Gospel Light in Heathen Darkness.	Quarterly missionary magazine. Price 2/- per annum. Editor, Mrs. Lamb, Warkton, Kettering.
The Hampstead Magazine.	Monthly magazine of fiction, published by School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, London, N.W.3. Price 12/- per annum, post free.
Hora Jucunda.	Monthly magazine, published by Royal Blind Asylum and School, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh. Price 12/- per annum, post free.
The Horizon.	Monthly magazine, published by the National League of the Blind, 76, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Price 12/- per annum, post free.
*The Light Bringer.	Theosophical magazine, published quarterly by the Margaret Dudley Braille Lodge.
*The Literary Journal.	Monthly magazine, with articles from periodicals of literary interest. 11/6 per annum, post free.
The Mission Field.	Monthly missionary magazine, published by Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 15, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1. Price 2/- per annum, post free.

*Progress.	Monthly magazine, containing fiction, articles of general interest, competitions, etc. Price 5/6 per annum, post free.
*Punch.	Published monthly, and containing selection of articles, poems, jokes, etc., taken from "Punch." Price 6/6 per annum, post free.
The Quarterly Intercession Paper.	Published by Society for Propagation of the Gospel. Price 3/6 per annum, post free.
St. John's Guild Quarterly Magazine.	Published by St. John's Guild for the Blind, Applegarth, Redland Road, Maidenhead. Price 4/- per annum.
*The School Magazine.	Contains reading matter specially for use in schools, but is of general interest. Price 3/6 per annum.
*The Seeker.	Quarterly, containing articles on Christian mysticism and comparative religion. Free.
*The Tribune.	Monthly, published by National Association of the Blind of Great Britain and Ireland. Contains articles of general interest. Price 5/6 per annum, post free.
*The Venture.	Monthly magazine, containing articles and stories of interest to Scouts and Guides. Price 1/6 per annum.
*The Weekly Summary.	Weekly newspaper giving summary of the news at home and abroad. Price 8/8 per annum.

Moon.

Dawn.	Published by the Tynemouth Blind Welfare Society, 4, Howard Street, North Shields, Tynemouth. Quarterly magazine. Price 6/- per annum.

*The Lutheran Herald.	Mission quarterly, published by the Board of Missions for the Deaf and Blind of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, U.S.A. Embossed by the National Institute for the Blind, to which enquiries should be addressed. Free.
*Moon Magazine.	Monthly, containing stories and magazine articles. Price 6/- per annum, post free.
*Moon Newspaper.	Weekly summary of the world's news. Price 4/4 per annum, post free.

In the above list, where an asterisk is placed against the name of the paper, it is either published by the National Institute for the Blind or embossed by the Institute to the order of a customer; in each case orders can be addressed to the Institute, and will be forwarded when necessary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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